

**A FEW WORDS FROM CHARLES BERLITZ
WORLD FAMOUS LINGUIST**

Let me introduce you to the cassette course you have chosen to study. In it you will find the basic phrases needed for communication in this language. There are two important things to remember about learning a new language:

Be interested in the people, their country and language. Want to learn the language.

Practice it as often as you can. Nothing is more effective in creating a friendly atmosphere and nothing flatters people more than when a foreigner tries to speak their language.

The voice on these cassettes will say a phrase in English. Then you will hear the translation of the phrase repeated twice. During the pause after the second repetition, repeat the phrase aloud. Try to imitate the pronunciation as nearly as you can.

Read the words as they are spoken on the cassette and use the guide to help you remember the words and pronounce them during the pauses. Remember, knowing the language is the best way of knowing the country and enjoying it more.

Charles Berlitz

ES Phrase Dictionary
and Study Guide

Japanese

日本語

0-910542-57-0

LANGUAGE/30

Educational Services
Washington, D.C.

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Read the introduction before turning on cassette SIDE 1.

INTRODUCTION

Japanese is the official language of 122 million inhabitants of the island nation of Japan. Countless dialects have evolved from a common ancient language and linguists have delineated dialect boundaries between every Japanese village and its neighbor. Although differences may go unnoticed by the villagers in close proximity, a speaker of the Kagoshima dialect in the southwest of the island of Kyushuu and a speaker of the Aomori dialect in the northeast of Honshuu will be unable to understand each other. The dialect of Japanese spoken in the capital, Tokyo, is considered standard: it has the greatest influence over local dialects, and is understood virtually everywhere. Standard Japanese is the *lingua franca* for the indigenous Caucasian Ainu people on the island of Hokkaido, as well as for Korean and Chinese nationals living in Japan.

Origins. The origins of this ancient language remain a subject of controversy. Linguists have offered numerous theories, the most notable being the strong similarity of Japanese to the Altaic family of languages which spreads from the present-day Caspian Sea through Iran, Afghanistan, across Mongolia to Manchuria, and northward. Others have observed similarities to the Malayo-Polynesian family which extends from Madagascar in the Indian Ocean eastward across the Pacific on to Hawaii and Easter Island. To date, however, no relationship to any other existing language has been proven.

Japanese writing system. Although Japanese is totally unrelated to Chinese, the Japanese writing system was derived from the Chinese system at some time during the fifth or sixth century. Today, Japanese consists of four different scripts: Chinese characters, or ideographs, called KANJI; two separate syllabaries called HIRAGANA and KATAKANA, collectively referred to as KANA; and Roman letters called ROOMAJI. KANJI are characters, each character representing one word or idea. HIRAGANA and KATAKANA, on the other hand, are syllabaries, each symbol representing one of the sounds of Japanese. All four of these scripts must be mastered in order for the Japanese to read their own language. Some words are written entirely in KANA, others entirely in KANJI, and still others in a combination of the two. In the latter case, the stem of the word is written with KANJI, while endings are written in KANA - usually in HIRAGANA.

KANJI. By far, the most formidable element of written Japanese is the KANJI which number over 40,000. When Chinese KANJI were brought to Japan, the Japanese adopted both the characters and their Chinese meanings. These are referred to as *ON readings*. Later, the KANJI were used to write *native Japanese words* of the same or similar meanings, and are referred to as *KUN readings*. It is not unusual for commonly used KANJI to have both ON and KUN readings, each representing a different meaning or nuance. In extreme cases, a KANJI may have ten or more readings.

HIRAGANA and KATAKANA. The HIRAGANA and KATAKANA syllabaries were derived from Chinese characters sometime during the ninth century. Each syllabary contains 48 symbols which represent the sounds of Japanese. Each symbol represents the sound of one syllable.* In a few cases, symbols resemble each other. However, HIRAGANA and KATAKANA comprise entirely separate scripts. HIRAGANA is the more flowing and curvilinear of the two scripts, and is used for writing native Japanese words. KATAKANA is more angular and square and is used for writing foreign names and words borrowed from other languages. (Refer to the SOCIAL CUSTOMS section for a discussion on loan words.) Native Japanese words are occasionally written in KATAKANA for emphasis, as italics are used in English.

ROOMAJI. Japanese also uses the Roman alphabet, called ROOMAJI, which is an approximation of Japanese sounds using English letters. This course uses a modified version of the Hepburn romanization method.

Other language features. Mastering all linguistic requirements regarding gender, respect, and social status takes an extensive knowledge of Japanese language and culture. Note that you must address a person using an appropriate level of respect and formality in accordance with the particular situation and the person's social status. Likewise, female speech differs markedly from male speech; thus, you must closely observe additional rules of usage and pronunciation. In this basic course, phrases have been selected for use by both women and men. Refer to sections such as *Introductions*, *Visits*, and *Japanese-Style Accommodations* for situations requiring more formal language. Less formal usages are found in sections such as *Restaurants* and *Transportation*.

* Each syllable consists of a vowel, or vowel and consonant such as *a*, *ka*, *sa*, *mi*, *ne*, etc.

LANGUAGE/30 JAPANESE will furnish you with the basic phrases needed to express yourself while traveling in Japan and will prepare you for some commonly asked questions. Repetition of these key phrases will give you an instinctive grasp of how the language is constructed. *Just listening is not enough.* Testing shows that a word *spoken* 10 to 20 times will impress itself on the conscious mind more readily than a word *seen* 50 to 100 times. Repeat the words aloud to impress them on your memory. They are spoken at normal conversational speed and you should practice repeating them at the same speed. The speech in this course is based on standards set by the Tokyo dialect.

PRONUNCIATION HINTS

Long and short vowels. It is extremely important to make the distinction between long and short vowels. Do not confuse long Japanese vowels with what are called long vowels in English. A long vowel in Japanese is sustained twice as long as a short vowel and *equals two syllables*.

Consonants. In English, the pronunciation of a double consonant does not differ from the sound of the single consonant: the *tt* in *latter* is pronounced the same as *t* in *later*. In Japanese, a double consonant is pronounced differently, and differs in meaning from the same, single, consonant. On the cassette, listen to the *kk* in *sekken* and the *k* in *seken*. In doubled consonants, the pronunciation of the first consonant is held for one syllable beat, then followed by the second consonant with a separate and full syllable beat, with the speech organs held in the same position. The *syllabic n*, represented by the *n'* is likewise pronounced as one full syllable beat, with the nasal passage open.

Pitch. Unlike English syllables, each Japanese syllable is pronounced distinctly with no heavy stress or emphasis. The correct *pitch*, referring to higher or lower tone of voice, is important as the wrong pitch alters word meaning. A rise in pitch, *not loudness*, is indicated in the pronunciation column by capital letters.

Vowels

Short vowels	English approximation	Japanese word	Long vowels	Japanese word
a	as in ha ha	obasan aunt	aa	obaasan grandmother
i	as in Bali	ojisan uncle	ii	ojiisan grandfather
u	as in put	shujin husband	uu	shuujin prisoner
e	as in pet	e picture	ee	ee yes
o	as in colt	oku to put	oo	ooku plenty

Whispered Vowels

The short vowels *i* and *u* tend to be whispered when occurring after *r* in between *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *h*, *ch*, *sh*.

hisashiburi	Long time no see.	oku san	your wife
gaku see	student	yoroshi ku	Glad to meet you.
Sumisu	Smith	eki	station

Consonants

k	as in kite	seken	human	kk	as in black	sekk en	soap
			society		coffee		
p	as in pope	pan	bread	pp	as in hip	koppu	cup
					pocket		
					(not as in happy)		
t	as in tote	ita	board	tt	as in hot tea	itt a	went
					(not as in little)		
ch	as in church	machi	town	tch	as in hat	match i	match
					check		
					(not as in hatch et)		
s	as in so	kasen	rivers	ss	as in ice	kassen	battle
					skating		
sh	as in shoe	isho	last will	ssh	as in tennis	issho	together
					shoe		
n	as in noon	kin en	commemoration				
n'	syllabic n;	kin'en	no smoking	n'n	as in bin	zan'-	re-
	no sound in				number	nen	grets
	English; forms				(not as in cannon)		
	a syllable by						
	itself like a						
	nasalized						
	French vowel						

r	not at all	ryokan	Japanese	h	when	hutari	two
	like English	Inn			followed		persons
	r; closer to				by u, lips		
	d in ladder				are rounded		
	or t in				and air		
	water				passes		
					through		
					as when		
					blowing		
					out a candle		

ts	as in itsy-	tsunami	tidal wave				
	bitsy						
g	sounds	eega	movie or	g	as in gone	eega	movie
	like ng				(never as		
	when				in ginger)		
	occurring						
	between						
	vowels						

The rest of the Japanese consonants are generally similar to those in English. The following sounds do not occur in Japanese: *f* as in *fan*, *v* as in *vat*, *th* as in *thin* or *this*, and *l* as in *low*.

High and Low Pitch

iKEN	unconstitutional	lken	opinion
ipPAI	full	IPpai	a cup of
aTSUI	thick	aTSUi	hot
HAshi	chopsticks	haSHI	bridge
KAKi	oyster	kaKI	persimmon

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS

SALUTATIONS

Good morning.	oHAYOO GOZAIMAsu.	お早うございます。
Good afternoon.	KON'NICHl WA.	今日は。
Good evening.	KON'BAN WA.	今晚は。
Good night.	oYASUMI NASAI.	おやすみなさい。
Goodbye.	saYOONARA.	さようなら。
See you later.	JAa maTA Ato de.	じゃあ、またあとで。
I haven't seen you for a long time.	shiBARaku desu. ¹ or hiSASHIBURI DEsu NEe.	しばらくです。 or ひさしぶりですねえ。
How are you?	oGEN'ki desu KA? ²	お元気ですか。
I'm fine, thank you.	oKAGE SAMA DE.	おかげさまで。
I'm fine.	GEN'ki desu.	元気です。
How is your family?	goKAzoku wa iKAga ³ desu KA?	ご家族はいかが ですか。
wife	Okusan ⁴	奥さん
husband	goSHUjin	御主人
father	oTOosan	お父さん
mother	oKAasan	お母さん
son	muSUKOSAN	息子さん
daughter	muSUMESAN	娘さん
children	oKOSAN	お子さん

1. *Desu* is a linking verb which also adds politeness to a statement.2. *Ka* denotes a question.3. Also means *How are...*4. Note the courteous forms used when inquiring after a member of someone else's family. (See *san*, page 9.) Compare with forms used in reference to one's own family, page 2.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
INTRODUCTIONS		
How do you do? (Lit. It is the first time.)	haJIMEMashite.	初めまして。
I'm very pleased to meet you. (Lit. Please use your discretion.)	DOozo yoROSHIKU.	どうぞ、よろしく。
This is my wife. my husband my son my daughter my friend	KAnai desu. SHUjin muSUKO muSUME toMODACHI	家内です。 主人 息子 娘 友達
This is Mr. Tanaka.	koCHIRA WA taNAKA SAN DEsu.	こちらは、田中さんです。
What is your name?	oNAMAe WA?	お名前は？
What is that person's name?	aNO KATA no oNAMAe WA?	あの方のお名前は？
My name is Tanaka.	taNAKA TO MOOSHI MAsu.	田中と申します。
Do you know that person? Mr. Tanaka	aNO KATA o go-ZOn'ji desu KA? taNAKA SAN	あの方をご存じですか。 田中さん
Are you Mr. Yamada?	yaMADA SAN DE IRASSHAIMAsu KA?	山田さんでいらっしゃいますか。
Where are you from?	DOchira kara iRASSHAIMAshita KA?	どちらからいらっしゃいましたか。
I'm from Japan. the United States Canada	niHOn kara maIRIMAshita. aMERIKA KAnada	日本からまいりました。 アメリカ カナダ

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
I'm here on vacation. on a business trip	KYUUKA DE KItte orimasu. shutCHOO DE	休暇で来ております。 出張で
I'm an exchange student.	RYUUGAKUsee desu.	留学生です。
Do you speak English? Japanese	eEGO GA deKIMAsu KA? niHON'GO	英語ができますか。 日本語
Yes, a little.	Ee, suKOshi deKIMAsu.	ええ、少しできます。
No, not at all.	zeN'ZEN DEKIMASEn.	全然できません。
I don't speak Japanese very well.	niHON'GO WA YOku waKARIMASEn.	日本語はよくわかりません。

VISITS

Is Mr. Tanaka at home?	taNAKA SAN WA iRASSHAIMAsu KA?	田中さんはいらっしゃいますか。
Welcome, please come in.	DOozo oHAIRI KUDASAi.	どうぞ、お入りください。
I'm going to bother you by visiting. ¹	oJAMA SHIMAsu.	お邪魔します。
I'm glad you came.	YOku iRASSHAIMAshita.	よくいらっしゃいました。
Please step up. ²	DOozo oAGARI KUDASAi.	どうぞお上がりください。
Would you like a drink?	NAni ka noMIMOno wa iKAgas ³ desu KA?	何か飲み物はいかがですか。

1. Idiom.

2. A person must remove the shoes in the foyer, then step up onto the floor of the home.

3. A less formal version uses *doo* in place of *ikaga*.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日 本 語
piece of fruit	kuDAmono	果物
cup of coffee	KOOHli	コーヒー
cup of tea	KOOCHA	紅茶
Yes, thank you. (Lit. I will receive.)	Ee, iTADAKIMAsu.	ええ、いただきます。
No, thank you. (Lit. No, I am perfect.)	iIE, KEKkoo desu.	いいえ、結構です。
Please don't go to any trouble.	DOozo oKAMAI NAku.	どうぞ、お構いなく。
Would you like another cup of coffee?	KOOHli o moO IPpai iKAgA desu KA?¹	コーヒーをもう 一杯いかがですか。
I'd better be leaving now.	SOrosoro shiTsu- ree shimasu.	そろそろ失礼します。
I had a lovely time, thank you.	toTEMO TANOSHI- katta desu. aRIga- too goZAIMAshita.	とても楽しかった です。有難うござい ました。

INQUIRIES ON THE STREET

Where is the <i>bank</i> ?	GIN'KOO WA DOko desu KA?	銀行はどこですか。
post office	YUUBIn'kyoku	郵便局
subway station	chiKATETSU NO Eki	地下鉄の駅
bus stop	baSU TEE	バス停
grocery store	MAaketto	マーケット
police station	koOBAN	交番
Is there a <i>bath- room</i> nearby?	koNO HEN HI oTEArai ga aRIMAsu KA?	この辺にお手洗い がありますか。

1. In place of *moo ippai ikaga desu ka*, *okawari ikaga desu ka* is also used.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日 本 語
public phone	KOOSYUU DEn'wa	公衆電話
department store	dePAato	デパート
fast-food restaurant	huaSUTO HUudo no miSE	ファストフードの 店
Please show me the way.	miCHI O oSHIETE KUDASAI.	道を教えてください。
Please show me on this map.	koNO CHizu de oSHIETE KUDASAI.	この地図で教えて ください。
Is this the way to the <i>park</i> ?	koOEN WA koNO MICHl DESu KA?	公園はこの道 ですか。
American Embassy	aMERIKA TAISHlkan	アメリカ大使館
shopping or downtown area	CHUUSHIn'gai	中心街
airport	kuUKOO	空港
business district	oHUISU gai	オフィス街
Where is <i>Midosuji Street</i> ?	miDOOSUJI DOori wa DOchira desu KA?	御堂筋通りは どちらですか。
Where can I buy <i>food</i> ?	taBEmono wa DOko ni utTE IMAsu KA?	食べ物はどこに 売っていますか。
a phone card	teREHON KAado	テレホン・カード
film	huIRUMU	フィルム
a map	CHizu	地図
an English newspaper	eEJI SHIn'bun	英字新聞
an English guidebook	eEGO NO AN'NAISHO	英語の案内書
How far is it?	koKO KARA doNO KURAI kaKARI- MAsu KA?	ここからどのくらい かかりますか。
Can I walk there?	aRUite iKEMAsu KA?	歩いて行けますか。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
Please tell me the points of interest nearby.	koNO HEN DE oMOSHIROi toKORO o oSHI- ETE KUDASAI.	この辺で面白い所 を教えてください。
Could you take a picture for me, please?	suMIMASEn ga shaSHIN O TOTte kuDASAI- MASEn KA?	すみませんが、写真 を撮ってください ませんか。
May I take your picture, please?	shaSHIN O TOTte mo li desu KA?	写真を撮っても いいですか。

EVERYDAY EXPRESSIONS

Yes.	HAi. ¹	はい。
No.	iiE.	いいえ。
Perhaps.	TAbun.	多分。
Thank you very much.	DOomo aRlgatoo gozaimasu. (more formal) or aRlgatoo gozaimasu. or DOomo aRlgatoo. (less formal)	どうも有り難う ございます。 or 有り難うございます。 or どうも有り難う。
Thank you very much. (Lit. I'm sorry.)	DOomo suMIMASEn. ²	どうも済みませ ん。
Don't mention it.	DOo iTASHIMAshite.	どういたしまして。
Where is the bathroom?	oTEArai wa DOKo desu KA?	お手洗いはどこ ですか。
entrance	iRIGUCHI	入口
exit	DEguchi	出口

1. Also translated as *ee*.

2. See *sumimasen*, page 9.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
Do you understand?	waKARIMAsu KA?	わかりますか。
Yes, I understand.	Ee, waKARIMAsu.	ええ、わかります。
No, I don't understand.	iiE, waKARIMASEn.	いいえ、わかりま せん。
I don't know.	waKARIMASEn.	わかりません。
Please speak more slowly.	MOTto yukKUri oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	もっとゆっくり お願いします。
Please say it again.	moO ICHIDO oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	もう一度お願い します。
Please write the Japanese for me.	niHON'GO DE KAite kudasai.	日本語で書いて ください。
What does <i>this</i> mean? that that over there	koRE WA DOo yuu Imi desu KA? soRE aRE	これはどういう 意味ですか。 それ あれ
Please point to it.	yuBI de SAshite kudasai.	指でさしてくだ さい。
What is <i>this</i> ?	koRE WA NAN desu KA?	これは何ですか。
Please let me see <i>that</i> .	soRE O MIsete kuDASAI.	それを見せてくだ さい。
How much does this cost?	koRE WA Ikura desu KA?	これはいくらですか。
Can you help me?	oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	お願いします。
I am hungry.	oNAKA GA SUKIMAshita.	おなかがすきました。
I am thirsty.	NOdo ga kaWAKI- MAshita.	のどがかわきました。
I am tired.	tsuKAREMAshita.	疲れしました。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
I am <i>hot</i> . cold	aTSUi desu. saMUi	暑いです。 寒い
Just a minute, please.	CHOTto Matte kuDASAi.	ちょっと待って ください。
I want something to eat. drink	NAni ka taBETAi desu. noMITAi	何か食べたいです。 飲みたい
It is <i>beautiful</i> . interesting fun	Klree desu NEe. oMOSHIROi taNOSHli	きれいですねえ。 面白い 楽しい
Yes it is.	HAi, SOo desu.	はい、そうです。
No it isn't.	iIE, chiGAIMAsu.	いいえ、ちがいます。

RITUAL EXPRESSIONS

Oh, really? ¹	hoN'TOO DEsu KA?	本当ですか。
Is that so?	SOo desu KA.	そうですか。
I make a request. ²	oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	お願いします。
I'm going to eat. ³ (I'm going to drink.)	iTADAKIMAsu.	いただきます。
That was delicious. ⁴	goCHISOO SAMA.	ごちそうさま。
I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.	oMACHIDOO SAMA.	お待ちどおさま。
Pardon me. ⁵	suMIMASEn ga ... or shiTSUree desu ga...	すみませんが…… or 失礼ですが……

1. Also means *I see, uh huh, Is that so?*
2. Idiom. Also means *please take care of it, please do this for me, or thank you in advance.*
3. Means *I will receive*, said before eating or drinking.
4. Means *it was a feast*, said after eating or drinking to express gratitude.
5. Used to gain someone's attention.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
Excuse me. ¹	suMIMASEn.	すみません。
Please, go ahead.	DOozo oSAKI NI.	どうぞ、お先に。
I'm sorry. (an apology)	goMEN NASAi. or suMIMASEn.	ごめんなさい。 or すみません。
Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. / Miss	san ²	さん。
Mr. Fuji	HUji san	藤さん
Mrs. Tanaka	taNAKA SAN	田中さん
Mr. and Mrs. Sato	SAtoo SAN	佐藤さん

PERSONAL NEEDS

FOOD: DINING OUT

Is there a restau- rant nearby?	chiKaku ni RESutoran ga aRIMAsu KA?	近くにレストランが ありますか。
Could you recom- mend a(n) good restaurant? inexpensive fancy	oSHII RESutoran o oSHIETE KUDASAi. yaSUI koOKYUU	おいしいレストラン を教えてください。 安い 高級
Could you recom- mend a good <i>bar</i> ? coffee shop sushi bar traditional Japa- nese restaurant	li BAa o oSHIETE KUDASAi. kisSATEN shuSHIya ryoOTEE	いいバーを教えて ください。 喫茶店 寿司屋 料亭

1. As in *I didn't hear you* or *May I get by?*
2. Honorific ending attached to a person's surname usually as a term of endearment or respect, or to the first name of a close friend or relative. Never used in reference to oneself.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
Could we have a table <i>near the window?</i> in a non-smoking area	maDOGIWA NO SEki ga aRIMAsu KA? NOO SUMOokin'gu	窓際の席がありますか。 ノースモーキング
May I have a menu, please?	MEnyuu oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	メニューお願いします。
Do you have any menus in English?	eEGO NO MEnyuu ga aRIMAsu KA?	英語のメニューがありますか。
What do you recommend?	KYOo no oSUSUME WA NAn desu KA?	今日のおすすめは何ですか。
Is it <i>spicy</i> ? sweet salty hot cold	kaRAi desu KA? aMAi shiO KARAI aTSUi tsuMETAI	辛いですか。 甘い 塩辛い 熱い 冷たい
Do you have any dishes without meat?	niKU NO HAItte iNAI RYOori aRIMAsu KA?	肉の入っていない料理、ありますか。
Waiter! ¹ Waitress! (Lit. I make a request.)	suMIMASEn. or oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	すみません or お願いします。
Please bring me another bottle of beer.	Bliru moO IPpon oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	ビール、もう一本お願いします。
May I have more tea, please. water	oCHA oNEGAI SHIMAsu. oMIZU	お茶、お願いします。 お水
Please bring me a fork.	huOoku oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	フォーク、お願いします。

1. Also *ueetaa* for waiter and *ueetoresu* for waitress.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
a knife a spoon a plate chopsticks a napkin salt pepper soy sauce	NAihu suPUun oSARA HAsHi NAPukin shiO koSHOo shoOYU	ナイフ スプーン お皿 箸 ナプキン 塩 こしょう 醤油
Cheers!	KAN'PAI!	乾杯!
I'm full.	oNAKA GA ipPAI DEsu.	おなかがいっぱいです。
May I have the check, please?	oKANJOO oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	お勘定、お願いします。
Do you accept credit cards?	kuREJITTO KAado ga tsuKAEMAsu KA?	クレジットカードが使えますか。
traveler's checks	toRABERAAZU CHEKku	トラベラーズチェック
That was delicious.	oISHIkatta desu.	おいしかったです。

FOOD: AT THE MARKET

SIDE 2

Please give me two of those.	soRE huTATSU KUDASAI.	それ二つください。
a dozen	iCHI DAasu	一ダース
a few	ni SANKO	二、三個
some	go ROKKO	五、六個
Are there ¹ apples?	riN'GO aRIMAsu KA?	りんご、ありますか。
baked goods	kaSHIPAN	菓子パン
bananas	BAnana	バナナ
beef	gyuUNIKU	牛肉
bottled water	noMImizu	飲み水

1. Also means "Is there ..."

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
bread	PAn	パン
candy	KYAn'dee	キャンデー
cheese	CHlizu	チーズ
chicken	toRINIKU	鳥肉
coffee	koOHli	コーヒー
corn flakes	koON HUREeku	コーンフレーク
eggs	taMAgo	卵
fish	saKANA	魚
fresh fruit	kuDAmono	果物
frozen food	reETOO SHOkuhin	冷凍食品
ice cream	AISU KURlimu	アイスクリーム
juice	JUusu	ジュース
milk	gyuUNYUU	牛乳
nuts	KInomi	木の実
oranges	oREn'ji	オレンジ
seafood	shiIHUudo	シーフード
soda	sohuTO DORIn'ku	ソフトドリンク
soup	SUupu	スープ
tea	KOOCHA	紅茶
fresh vegetables	yaSAI	野菜

ENTERTAINMENT

Four tickets, please.	kipPU YOn mai kuDASAI.	切符、四枚ください。
I'd like to see <i>Bunraku</i> .	BUn'ra <u>ku</u> ga miTAi n desu ga. ¹	文楽が見たいんですが。
Kabuki	kaBUKI	歌舞伎
Noh drama	NOo	能
a Zen temple	zeN DERA	禅寺

1. *N desu ga*, literally "but ...," is exemplary of indirectness as an aspect of courtesy. This sentence translates as "I'd like to see Bunraku, but ..." If it were stated explicitly, the sentence might read "I'd like to see Bunraku, but ... *I need your assistance. Could you help me, please?*" In response to indirectness, etiquette requires that the listener *guess* what the speaker is requesting.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
a Buddhist temple	oTERA	お寺
a Shinto Shrine	JIn'ja	神社
a Japanese rock garden	seKITEE or iSHI NO NIWA	石庭 or 石の庭
a tea ceremony	cha NO YU	茶の湯
a sumo match	suMOO	相撲
a movie	Eega	映画
flower arrangement	iKEbana	生花
Where is a play guide? ¹	puREI GAido wa DOko desu KA?	プレイガイドはどこですか。
What's playing?	Ima NAni o yatTE IMAsu KA?	今、何をやっていますか。
What time does it start? end	NAn'ji ni haJI- MARI MASu KA? oWARI	何時に始まりますか。 終わり
I'd like to go see a baseball game.	yaKYUU NO SHIAI O MIni iKITAi n desu ga.	野球の試合を見に いきたいんですが。
Mt. Fuji a festival	HUjisan oMATSURI	富士山 お祭
I'd like to go to a Karaoke bar ² . a pachinko parlor ³	kaRAOKE BAa e iKITAi n desu ga. paCHIN'KO YA	カラオケバーへ行 きたいんですが。 パチンコ屋
Where can I go swimming? play golf play tennis	oYOGITAI n desu ga. GORuhu ga shiTAi TEnisu ga shiTAi	泳ぎたいんですが。 ゴルフがしたい テニスがしたい

1. Play guides sell tickets for movies, plays, and sporting events.
2. These bars provide musical accompaniment to whoever wants to stand up and sing.
3. Equivalent to an American pinball arcade.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
Can you recommend a <i>fun</i> disco? popular	taNOSHli DIsuko o oSHIETE KUDASAi. NIN'KI NO Aru	楽しいディスコを 教えてください。 人気のある
What is the entry charge?	NYUUJOO ryoo wa Ikura desu KA?	入場料はいくら ですか。
Are there discounts for <i>children</i> ? students	koDOMO WAribiki ga aRIMAsu KA? gaKUSEE	子供割引がありま すか。 学生

HOTELS

We'd like to stay in a <i>Japanese-</i> <i>style hotel</i> ¹ .	ryoKAN NI toMARI- TAi n desu ga.	旅館に泊まりたい んですが。
Western-style hotel	HOteru	ホテル
guest house	miN'SHUKU	民宿
youth hostel	yuUSU HOsuteru	ユースホステル

HOTELS: WESTERN-STYLE ACCOMMODATIONS

I have a reservation.	yoYAKU SHITE ARIMAsu.	予約してあります。
Are there any vacancies?	heYA ga alTE IMAsu KA?	部屋が空いてい ますか。
What is the rate <i>per night</i> ? <i>per week</i>	ipPAKU Ikura desu KA? isSHUukan	一泊いくらですか。 一週間
Does that rate include <i>breakfast</i> ?	soRE WA choO- SHOKU koMI no neDAN DEsu KA?	それは朝食込みの 値段ですか。
dinner	yuUSHOKU	夕食
service charges	SAABISU ryoo	サービス料
taxes	ZEe	税

1. A more formal language is used here. Services provided vary.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
I'd like a <i>single room</i> . a <i>double room</i>	shiN'GURU BEYA oNEGAI SHIMAsu. daBURU BEYA	シングル部屋、 お願いします。 ダブル部屋
I'd like a room with <i>two twin</i> <i>beds</i> . a double bed	tsuIN BEDdo huTATSU TSUKI NO heYA oNEGAI SHIMAsu. daBURU BEDdo	ツインベッド二つ 付きの部屋お願 いします。 ダブルベッド
Is there a <i>telephone</i> in the room? a television	heYA wa deN'WA GA aRIMAsu KA? TErebi	部屋は電話があり ますか。 テレビ
Is there <i>room service</i> ? laundry service a pool an exercise room	ruUMU SAabisu ga aRIMAsu KA? seN'TAKU SAabisu PUuru heRUSU KUrabu	ルームサービスが ありますか。 洗濯サービス プール ヘルスクラブ
Do you have a <i>concierge</i> ? tourist infor- mation desk gift shop beauty parlor	KON'SHIAaju ga aRIMAsu KA? KAN'KOO AN'NAI JO gihuTO SHOPpu biYOoshitsu	コンシエージュが ありますか。 観光案内所 ギフトショップ 美容室
Could I get a different room?	hoKA NO HEYA ni kaETE MORAE- MASu KA?	他の部屋に換えて もらえますか。
Do you have anything <i>bigger</i> ? better less expensive with a better view	MOTto oOKli heYA aRIMASEn KA? li yaSUi naGAME NO li	もっと大きい部屋 ありませんか。 いい 安い 眺めのいい
Please wake me up at 7 o'clock a.m.	aSHITA NO Asa shiCHiji ni oKO- shite kuDASAi.	明日の朝七時に 起こしてください。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
Could you please keep this in your safe?	koRE O KIn'ko ni shiMATTE Oite kuREMAsu KA?	これを金庫にしまっておいてくれますか。
I'm in room number 507.	waTASHI NO HEYA wa go-HYAKU naNA ban desu.	私の部屋は、 <u>五百七番</u> です。
May I have the key to my room, please?	waTASHI NO heYA NO kaGI oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	私の部屋の鍵、 <u>お願いします</u> 。
Please send <i>break-fast</i> to my room.	heYA e CHOOSHOKU O toDOkete kuDASAI.	部屋へ <u>朝食</u> を届け てください。
some towels	TAoru	タオル
an extra pillow	MAkura o moO HITotsu	枕をもう一つ
an extra blanket	MOohu o moO ICHI mai	毛布をもう一枚
toilet paper	toIRETTO PEepaa	トイレットペーパー
ice	KOORI	氷
Are there any messages for me?	NAni ka deN'GON aRIMAsu KA?	何か伝言ありまし たか。
I'm checking out this morning.	KEsa chekKUAuto shiMAsu.	今朝チェックアウト します。
May I have my bill please?	oKAN'JOO O oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	お勘定をお願い します。

HOTELS: JAPANESE-STYLE ACCOMMODATIONS

Excuse me for bothering you. ¹	goMEN KUDASAI.	ごめんください。
Do you have any rooms with a <i>private toilet</i> ?	seN'YOO TOIRE TSUKI NO heYA ga aRIMAsu KA?	専用トイレ付きの 部屋がありますか。
private bath	seN'YOO NO huRO	専用の風呂

1. Said to announce your arrival.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
Are there certain hours when I may use the bath?	oHUro wa HAiru jiKAN GA kiMATTE IMAsu KA?	お風呂は入る時間 が決まっていま すか。
Is there a toilet on this floor?	koNo KAI ni oTEArai ga aRIMAsu KA?	この階にお手洗い がありますか。
Could I have a room that is on the same floor as the toilet?	TOire ga Aru KAI ni heYA ga toREMAsu KA?	トイレがある階に 部屋が取れますか。
What time is breakfast served?	choOSYOKU WA NAN'ji desu KA?	朝食は何時ですか。
I'm going out. ¹	itTe KIMAsu.	行ってきます。
I'm back.	taDAIMA.	ただいま。
I'll be back <i>soon</i> .	SUgu moDORI MAsu.	すぐ戻ります。
this afternoon	KYOo no GOgo	今日の午後
this evening	KOn'ban	今晚
Until what time at night may I return?	YOru NAN'ji MAdeni moDOreba li desu Ka?	夜何時までに戻れ ばいいですか。

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Help!	tasuKEte kuDASAI!	助けてください!
I'm not feeling well.	KIbun ga waRUi n desu.	気分が悪いんです。
Someone is ill.	byoONIN GA iMAsu.	病人がいます。
I think I'm allergic.	aRERUGII RASHIi n desu.	アレルギーらしい んです。

1. You must announce both your departure and your return.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日 本 語
My stomach hurts. head	oNAKA GA iTai n desu. aTama	おなかが痛いんです。 頭
I need a translator.	TSUuyaku ga iRIMAsu.	通訳が要ります。
Please call an ambulance quick. a doctor the police	SUGu kyuUKYUusha O yoN'DE KUDASAI. iSHA KEESATSU	すぐ救急車を呼んでください！ 医者 警察
I'm lost.	miCHI NI maYOIMAshita.	道に迷いました。
I've lost my passport. wallet money luggage	paSUPOoto' o naKUSHIMAshita. saIHU oKANE NImotsu	パスポートをなくしました。 財布 お金 荷物
I can't find my group.	guRUUpu kara haGUREMAshita.	グループからはぐれました。
I can't find my wife. my husband my children	KANai to haGUREMAshita. SHUjin koDOMO	家内とはぐれました。 主人 子供
There's been an accident.	Jlko desu.	事故です。

COMMUNICATIONS

AT THE POST OFFICE

I want to send this letter.	koNO teGAMI O daSHITAI n desu ga.	この手紙を出したいんですが。
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1. English loan word. The Japanese word for *passport* is pronounced *ryoken*.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日 本 語
post card package	haGAKI koZUtsumi	葉書 小包
What is the postage for this?	RYOokin wa Ikura desu KA?	料金はいくらですか。
I'd like to send this air mail.	koRE O koOKUU-BIN DE oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	これを航空便でお願いします。
registered mail by sea air express mail	kaKITOME huNABIN koOKUU SOKutatsu	書留 船便 航空速達
I'd like to buy stamps. aerograms air mail envelopes	kitTE GA KAITAI n desu ga. eAREtaa koOKUU HUutoo	切手を買いたいです。 エアレター 航空封筒
This package contains books. fragile material	naKAmi wa HOn desu. waRE MONO	中身は本です。 われ物
How long will this take to arrive in the U.S.?	aMERIKA MAdE NAn nich kaKARIMAsu KA?	アメリカまで何日かかりますか。
May I cash an international postal money order here?	koKUSAI yuUBIN KAwase o GEN'KIn ni kaETAI n desu ga.	国際郵便為替を現金に替えたいんですが。

SENDING A FAX

Where can I send a fax?	HUAKkusu o oKURI-TAI n desu ga.	ファックスを送りたいんですが。
How much is it per page?	ipPEeji Ikura desu KA?	一頁いくらですか。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
I'd like to send a fax to the United States.	aMERIKA E HUAK-kusu o oKURITAI n desu ga.	アメリカへファックスを送りたいんですが。
Do you have a fax machine?	HUAKkusu no kiKAI ga aRIMASu KA?	ファックスの機械がありますか。

USING THE TELEPHONE

May I use your phone?	deN'WA O tsuKA-WASETE iTADAKE-MASu KA?	電話を使わせていただけますか。
I want to place a(n) local call.	shiNAI DEN'wa o kaKETAI n desu ga.	市内電話をかけたいんですが。
long-distance call	choOKYORI DEN'wa o	長距離電話を
international call	koKUSAI DEN'wa o	国際電話を
collect call	koREKUTO KOoru de	コレクトコールで
credit card call	kuREJITTO KAado de	クレジットカードで
person-to-person call	shiMEE TSUuwa de	指名通話で
I want to speak with Michael Simms.	maIKERU SHImuzu ni kaKETAI n desu ga.	マイケル・シムズにかけたいんですが。
I want to call the United States.	aMERIKA NI kaKETAI n desu.	アメリカにかけたんです。
How do I get a KDD operator? ¹	keE DII DII no oPEREetaa o yoBI-DASHITAI n desu ga.	KDDのオペレーターを呼び出したいんですが。
How do I call Tokyo?	toOKYOO NI kaKETAI n desu ga.	東京にかけたいんですが。

1. One of the carriers of international calls in Japan.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
What was the cost of that call?	Ima no tsuuwa wa Ikura deshita KA?	今の通話はいくらでしたか。
Please show me how to use this phone.	koNO DEN'WA NO tsuKAI KATA O oSHIETE KUDASAI.	この電話の使い方を教えてください。
my telephone card	waTASHI NO teREHON KAado	私のテレホンカード
Hello.	MOshi moshi. ¹	もしもし。

AT THE BANK

SIDE 3

What is today's dollar-yen exchange rate?	KYOo no DOoru to En no kaN'KIn ritsu wa Ikura desu KA?	今日のドルと円の換金率はいくらですか。
I'd like to change dollars into yen.	DOoru o En ni kaETAI n desu ga.	ドルを円に替えたいんですが。
traveler's checks	toRABERAAZU CHEkku	トラベラーズチェック
Please change this into smaller bills.	chiISAi oSATSU NI kaETE KUDASAI.	小さいお札に替えてください。
larger bills	oOKli oSATSU	大きいお札
Do you sell traveler's checks here?	koKO DE toRABERAAZU CHEkku o uTTE IMASu KA?	ここでトラベラーズチェックを売っていますか。
cash	geN'KIn ni kaERAREMASu	現金に替えられます
I'd like a cash advance on my VISA.	biSA KAado de geN'KIn maEGARI oNEGAI SHIMASu.	ビサカードで現金前借りお願いします。
I'm expecting money from the U.S. Has it arrived yet?	aMERIKA KARA soOKIN GA Aru haZU NA n desu ga. toDOite iMASu KA?	アメリカから送金があるはずなんですが。届いていますか。

1. Form used on the telephone.

AT CUSTOMS

May I see your passport, please?	paSUPOoto o haIKEN SHIMAsu.	パスポートを拝見します。
I'm American.	aMERIKA jin desu.	アメリカ人です。
British	iGIRISU jin	イギリス人
Canadian	kaNADA jin	カナダ人
Here is my passport.	paSUPOoto desu.	パスポートです。
customs declaration	zeEKAN NO SHIN'KOKU SHO	税関の申告書
Do you have anything to declare?	shiN'KOKU SURU moNO ga aRIMAsu KA?	申告するものがありますか。
I've nothing to declare.	shiN'KOKU SURU moNO wa aRI- MASEn.	申告するものはありません。
Please open your suitcase.	suUTSUKESu o aKETE KUDASAI.	スーツケースを開けてください。
May I close my suitcase?	suUTSU KEsu o SHImete mo li desu KA?	スーツケースを閉めてもいいですか。
handbag	haN'DO BAKku	ハンドバック

TRANSPORTATION

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Where is the closest train station?	moYORI NO deN'SHA NO Eki wa DOko desu KA?	最寄りの電車の駅はどこですか。
subway station	chiKATETSU NO Eki	地下鉄の駅

Where can I get a taxi?	taKUSHII NOriba wa DOko desu KA?	タクシー乗り場はどこですか。
the bus	baSU	バス
Where do I catch the boat?	HUne ni noRU no wa DOko desu KA?	船に乗るのはどこですか。
the ferry	huErii	フェリー
Where can I rent a car?	reN'TA KAa wa DOko de kaRI- RAREMASu KA?	レンタカーはどこで借りられますか。
moped bicycle	moPEtto jiTEN'SHA	モペット 自転車
Is there a map in English?	eEGO NO CHIzu ga aRIMASU KA?	英語の地図がありますか。
timetable	jiKOKU HYOO	時刻表

LONG DISTANCE RAILWAY TRAVEL

I'd like to purchase a(n) first class seat.	guRlin seki iCHI mai kuDASAI.	グリーン席一枚ください。
reserved seat	shiTEe seki	指定席
unreserved seat	jiYUu seki	自由席
Where is the information desk?	aN'NAI JO wa DOko desu KA?	案内所はどこですか。
the ticket window	kipPU Uriba	切符売り場
track number 5	goBAN SEN NO HOomu	五番線のホーム
Where is the ticket window for Bullet train reservations?	MIdori no maDO- guchi wa DOko desu KA?	みどりの窓口はどこですか。
today's trains'	TOOJITSU URI	当日売り
What is the quickest way to Tokyo?	toOKYOO MAdE iCHIBAN haYAI no wa NAn desu KA?	東京まで一番早いのは何ですか。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
cheapest easiest	yaSUi kaN'TAN'NA	安い 簡単な
I'd like a <i>one-way</i> <i>ticket to Osaka.</i>	oOSAKA MAde kaTAMICHI iCHI- mai kuDASAI.	大阪まで片道一枚 ください。
a round-trip ticket	oOHUKU iCHImai	往復一枚
When is the next train to Kyoto?	tsuGI no kyoOTO YUKI WA NAN'ji desu KA?	次の京都行きは 何時ですか。
When is the last train to Kobe?	koOBE YUKI NO saISHUU WA NAN'ji desu KA?	神戸行きの最終 は何時ですか。
first	shiHATSU	始発
We'd like a <i>sleeping car.</i> no-smoking car smoking car	shiN'DAI sha ga li n desu ga. kiN'En sha kiTSUEn sha	寝台車がいいん ですが。 禁煙車 喫煙車
How much is the fare to Asakusa?	aSAKUSA MAde Ikura desu KA?	浅草までいくら ですか。
Is this the train for Yokahama?	koNO DEN'SHA WA yoKOHAMA YUKI DEsu KA?	この電車は横浜 行きですか。
express train	kyuUKOO	急行
Is this seat vacant?	koNO SEki aITEMAsu KA?	この席空いて ますか。
What is the next station?	tsuGI no Eki wa DOko desu KA?	次の駅はどこ ですか。
What station is this?	koNO Eki wa DOko desu KA?	この駅はどこ ですか。
Please let me know when we get to Tokyo.	toOKYOO E TSUi- tara oSHIETE KUDASAI.	東京へ着いたら 教えてください。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
SUBWAY AND COMMUTER TRAIN TRAVEL		
I want to go to <i>Roppongi.</i>	ropPON'GI MAde iKITAI n desu ga.	六本木まで行き たいんですが。
Please point to the kanji for <i>Roppongi</i> on the map.	CHizu de ropPON'GI TO YUU KAN'JI O Sashite kudasai.	地図で六本木と いう漢字を指して ください。
How do I get to <i>Ginza</i> ?	giN'ZA E wa DOo ikimasu KA?	銀座へはどう行き ますか。
Where is the <i>east exit</i> ?	hiGASHI GUCHI WA DOko desu KA?	東口はどこですか。
the west exit	niSHI GUCHI	西口
the north exit	kiTA GUCHI	北口
the south exit	miNAMI GUCHI	南口
exit number 9	kyuU BAN DEguchi	九番出口
Which exit do I take for the <i>park</i> ?	koOEN WA DONo DEguchi desu KA?	公園はどの出口 ですか。
Mitsukoshi de- partment store	mitsuKOSHI- DEPAato	三越デパート
How do I get to the street level?	chiJOO E deTAI n desu ga?	地上へ出たいん ですが。
TAXIS AND BUSES		
Taxi!	TAKushii!	タクシー!
What is the approx- imate fare to <i>Tokyo Station</i> ?	toOKYOO eki made iKURA GUrai desu KA?	東京駅までいくら ぐらいですか。
Please take me to <i>Roppongi area.</i>	ropPON'GI HOomen oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	六本木方面、お願 いします。
Could you stop here, please?	koKO DE toMETE KUDASAI.	ここで止めて ください。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
Does this bus go to Osaka castle? near	koNO BASu wa oSAKA joo e iKIMAsu KA? no CHIkaku e	このバスは大阪城 へ行きますか。 の近くへ
When is the next bus? last	tsuGI no BASu wa NAn'ji desu KA? saISHUU	次のバスは何時 ですか。 最終
Where do I get off for the park?	koOEN E iKU no ni DOko de Oritara li desu KA?	公園へ行くのに どこで下りたら いいですか。

AT THE AIRPORT

Where is the ticket counter? the baggage claim area	kipPU Uriba wa DOko desu KA? NImotsu hiKIWATASHI JO	切符売り場はどこ ですか。 荷物引き渡し所
Is there a flight to Sendai today? tomorrow	KYOo seN'DAI YUKI NO BIn ga aRIMAsu KA? aSHITA	今日仙台行きの 便がありますか。 明日
What is the airfare?	Un'chin wa Ikura desu KA?	運賃はいくら ですか。
What is the flight number?	naN BIN DEsu KA?	何便ですか。
What is the arrival time? departure time	TOOCHAKU JIkan wa NA'nji desu KA? shupPATSU	到着時間は何時 ですか。 出発
What is the gate number?	TOOJOo guchi wa NAN'ban desu KA?	搭乗口は何番 ですか。
I'd like a window seat.	maDOGAWA NO SEki oNEGAI SHIMAsu.	窓側の席お願い します。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
an aisle a no-smoking	TSUURO GAWA KIN'EN	通路側 禁煙
I'd like to change my reservation.	yoYAKU O heN'KOO SHITai n desu ga.	予約を変更したい んですが。
cancel confirm	toRIKESHITai kaKUNIN SHITai	取消したい 確認したい

TIME, NUMBERS, COLORS

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	geTSUYOobi	月曜日
Tuesday	kaYOobi	火曜日
Wednesday	suIYOobi	水曜日
Thursday	moKUYOobi	木曜日
Friday	kiN'YOobi	金曜日
Saturday	doYOobi	土曜日
Sunday	niCHIYOobi	日曜日
yesterday	kiNOo	昨日
today	KYOo	今日
tomorrow	aSHITA	明日
the day after tomorrow	aSATte	あさって
the day before yesterday	oTOTOi	おととい
weekend	shuUMATSU	週末
weekday	uIiku dee	ウィークデー
holiday	shuKUJITSU	祝日
this morning	KEsa	今朝
this afternoon	KYOo no GOgo	今日の午後
this evening	KYOo no yuUGATA	今日の夕方
tonight	KOn'ban	今晚

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日 本 語
yesterday morning	kiNOO NO Asa	昨日の朝
afternoon	GOgo	午後
tomorrow	aSHITA NO	明日の午後
afternoon	GOgo	
last night	kiNOO NO baN	昨日の晩
next week	raISHUU	来週
last week	seN'SHUU	先週
this week	koN'SHUU	今週
three weeks ago	saN SHUUKAN MAe	三週間前

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	iCHIGATSU	一月
February	niGATSU	二月
March	SAngatsu	三月
April	shiGATSU	四月
May	GOgatsu	五月
June	roKUGATSU	六月
July	shiCHIGATSU	七月
August	haCHIGATSU	八月
September	KUgatsu	九月
October	juUGATSU	十月
November	juUICHIGATSU	十一月
December	juUNIGATSU	十二月
this month	koN'GETSU	今月
next month	RAigetsu	来月
last month	SEn'getsu	先月
this year	koTOSHI	今年
next year	raINEN	来年
last year	KYOnen	去年

DAYS OF THE MONTH

SIDE 4

Today is the 1st. KYOo wa 今日は一日です。
tsuITACHI desu.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日 本 語
2nd	huTSUKA	二日
3rd	mikKA	三日
4th	yokKA	四日
5th	iTSUKA	五日
6th	mulKA	六日
7th	naNOKA	七日
8th	YOOKA	八日
9th	koKONOKA	九日
10th	TOOKA	十日
11th	juUICHI NICH	十一日
12th	juUNI NICH	十二日
13th	juUSAn nichi	十三日
14th	JUuyokKA	十四日
15th	JUuGO nichi	十五日
16th	juUROKU NICH	十六日
17th	juUSHICHI NICH	十七日
18th	juUHACHI NICH	十八日
19th	JUuKU nichi	十九日
20th	haTSUKA	二十日
Tomorrow is the 21st.	aSHITA wa NijuuiCHI NICH desu.	明日は二十一日です。
22nd	NjuuNI nichi	二十二日
23rd	NjuuSAn nichi	二十三日
24th	NjuuyokKA	二十四日
25th	NjuuGO nichi	二十五日
26th	NjuuroKU NICH	二十六日
27th	NjuushiCHI NICH	二十七日
28th	NjuuhaCHI NICH	二十八日
29th	NjuuKU nichi	二十九日
I'm leaving on the 30th.	saN'JUu nichi ni taCHIMAsu.	三十日に発ちます。
31st	SAn'juuiCHI NICH	三十一日

WEATHER AND SEASONS

spring HARu 春

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
summer	naTSU	夏
autumn	Aki	秋
winter	huYU	冬
How is the weather today?	KYOo no TEn'ki wa DOo desu KA?	今日の天気はどうですか。
It's <i>hot and humid</i> .	muSHIATSUi desu.	蒸し暑いです。
hot	aTSUi	暑い
cold	saMUi	寒い
cool	suZUSHIi	涼しい
warm	aTATAKAi	暖かい
The weather is terrific, isn't it?	suBARASHIi TEn'ki desu NEe!	すばらしい天気ですねえ。
It's <i>raining</i> .	Ame desu.	雨です。
snowing	yuKI	雪
It's <i>cloudy</i> .	kuMOTte iMASu.	曇っています。
clear	HArete	晴れて
What will the weather be tomorrow?	aSHITA NO TEn'ki wa DOo deshoo KA?	明日の天気はどうでしょうか。
It will be <i>sunny</i> .	haRE deSHOo.	晴れでしょう。

TIME

midnight	maYOnaka	真夜中
noon	SHOogo	正午
in the <i>morning</i>	Asa	朝
afternoon	GOgo	午後
early evening	yuUGATA	夕方
evening	baN	晩
night	YOru	夜
What time is it?	Ima NAn'ji desu KA?	今何時ですか。
It's <i>one o'clock</i> .	iCHIji desu.	一時です。

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
two o'clock	Niji	二時
three o'clock	SAn'ji	三時
four o'clock	YOji	四時
five o'clock	GOji	五時
six o'clock	roKUji	六時
seven o'clock	shiCHIji	七時
eight o'clock	haCHIji	八時
nine o'clock	KUji	九時
ten o'clock	JUuji	十時
eleven o'clock	juUICHIji	十一時
twelve o'clock	juUNji	十二時
It's half past three.	saN'JI HAn desu.	三時半です。
It's a quarter past ten.	JUu ji juUGO HUn sugi desu.	十時十五分すぎです。
until	MAe	前
one minute	IPpun	一分
ten minutes	JUPpun	十分
twenty minutes	niJUPpun	二十分
one hour	iCHIJIkan	一時間
two hours	niJIkan	二時間
five hours	goJIkan	五時間
Is that clock correct?	soNO toKEE ATtemasu KA?	その時計合ってますか。
now	Ima	今
later	Ato de	後で
not yet	MAda	まだ
soon	SUgu	すぐ
already	MOo	もう

COLORS

I would like the <i>red</i> one.	aKAi no o kuDASAI.	赤いのをください。
blue	aOi	青い

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	日本語
black	kuROi	黒い
white	shiROi	白い
green	MIdori	緑
yellow	kiIROi	黄色い
orange	oREn'ji	オレンジ
pink	Pln'ku	ピンク
brown	chaiROi	茶色い
navy	KOn	紺
purple	muRAAsaki	紫

I like this color. koNO IRO ga suKI desu. この色が好きです。

Do you have this in another color? koRE DE hoKA NO IRO ga aRIMAsu KA? これで、他の色がありますか。

NUMBERS

The Japanese number system employs the complete Chinese set of numbers as well as Japanese numbers up to 10. In addition to indicating the quantity of an item using the Chinese or Japanese numbers, another word is required in counting to describe *what kind* of item something is. For example, on page 12, *four tickets* is written *kippu (ticket) + yon (four) + mai* which indicates that *ticket* belongs to a category of things which are *thin, flat, loose, and sheet-like*. The word *mai* is called a *classifier*. Counting *students*, or *gakusei*, requires the classifier for *people*, or *nin*. The classifier for *book* will differ from the classifier for *newspaper* in that *satsu* describes *bound volumes* and *bu* is a classifier for *unbound volumes*. Japanese uses 40 or so different ones daily. They are not included here. However, you will be understood without them.

Chinese series		Japanese Series	
1	iCHI —	1	hiTOtsu 一つ
2	NI 二	2	huTATSU 二つ
3	SAN 三	3	mitTSU 三つ

Chinese Series			Japanese Series		
4	SHI or YOn	四	4	yotTSU	四つ
5	GO	五	5	iTSUtsu	五つ
6	roKU	六	6	mutTSU	六つ
7	shiCHI or NAna	七	7	naNAtsu	七つ
8	haCHI	八	8	yatTSU	八つ
9	KU or KYUu	九	9	koKOnotsu	九つ
10	JUu	十	10	TOo	十
20	NIjuu	二十			
30	SAn'juu	三十			
40	YOn'juu	四十			
50	goJUu	五十			
60	roKUJUu	六十			
70	naNAjuu	七十			
	or shiCHIJUu				
80	haCHIJUu	八十			
90	KYUujuu	九十			
100	hyaKU	百			
1,000	SEn	千			
10,000	iCHI MAn	一万			
1,000,000	hyaKU MAn	百万			

SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND POLITE EXPRESSIONS

The basic words and phrases you have just learned should enable you to get along quite well in Japanese. In addition to these, there are a number of other polite expressions and social customs you should know. Most Japanese expect foreigners to behave differently and are tolerant of social *faux pas*, but will nevertheless be pleasantly surprised and very appreciative if you acknowledge and observe their customs. The Japanese people will consider you to be both well-mannered and polite, or as they would say - YASASHII.

Japanese people prefer suggesting or implying their intentions rather than explicitly stating them. The listener is expected to guess what the other person really wants. For example, if you are offered something to eat at your host's home, decline the offer a couple of times by answering - IIE KEKKO DESU - *No, thank you, I'm fine* before finally accepting the offer - HAI ITADAKIMASU - *Yes, thank you*.

Japanese are very reluctant to accept any praise. If you manage to eke out even a smattering of Japanese words, you will immediately hear - NIHONGO GA JOOZU DESU NE! - meaning *Your Japanese is so good!* The appropriate response would certainly NOT be - DOOMO ARIGATOO GOZAIMASU - *Thank you very much*. Rather, it would be something like - IIE TONDEMO ARIMASEN - *Oh, no, not at all*, or IIE MADA HETA DESU - *I'm still not good at it*, or simply - IIE IIE - *Oh, no, no, no*.

Another unusual aspect of the language is the omission of grammatical subject words where they are contextually understood. Particularly, the use of *I* - WATAKUSHI, *you* - ANATA, *he* - KARE, *she* - KANOJO, or *they* - KARERA. When addressing another person, always avoid using - ANATA - unless the meaning is unclear.

If you listen to two people speaking Japanese, you will soon notice the frequent use of the words - HAI and EE - *yes*. In these cases, those words do not necessarily imply agreement on the part of the listener. Rather, they indicate *I hear you, I'm listening, I understand, or Um hum*. Using these words at regular intervals is a very important part of proper Japanese. Likewise, the expression - SOO DESU KA - and its many variations - AA SOO DESU KA, SOO DESU NEE, AA SOO - are used to assure the speaker that you are indeed listening.

Another culturally loaded word is *please*. There is no one-on-one equivalent for the word in Japanese. When you offer something to someone, you may say - DOOZO - *Please*

accept this. After you, or Please go ahead would be - DOOZO OSAKINI. When you make a request in Japanese, different *sentence endings* will take care of the politeness: CHUUMON SURU NO O TETSUDATTE KUDASAI? - *Could you please help me order?* - SUUPU TO RAISU ONEGAI SHIMASU - *Please give me soup and rice*, or very politely - SUMIMASEN GA, SHASHIN O TOTTE, KUDASAIMASEN KA? - *I'm sorry, but, could you take a picture for me, please?*

In Japan, when in doubt, say - SUMIMASEN - which is perhaps the most culturally loaded word in Japanese. Its range of meanings is almost unlimited. You can express your willingness and desire to discuss or negotiate something at greater length or you can simply express *I'm sorry*. SUMIMASEN - may also mean *Excuse me, May I get by?* *Can you help me, please?* or *I didn't hear you*. It can even mean *Oops, sorry about that*. SUMIMASEN - can also express your most sincere apologies or feelings of tremendous gratitude.

While in Japan, there are a number of other words and expressions you will hear quite often. GANBATTE KUDASAI - means *Do your very best or Good luck*, and is used frequently as a sign of encouragement. In the context of school and homework - GANBATTE KUDASAI - can mean *Go for it, Study hard, or Learn well*.

If you wish to congratulate someone in Japanese, say - OMEDETOO GOZAIMASU. OTANJOوبي OMEDETOO GOZAIMASU - means *Happy Birthday*, while - KURISUMASU OMEDETOO - is *Merry Christmas*, and - SHINNEN OMEDETOO - is *Happy New Year*.

Of all the Japanese words and expressions you will hear, perhaps the *most* common one will be the word - GAIJIN - literally, *outside person*, which refers to anyone who is not a native Japanese. Also, as a foreigner in Japan, you may count on being asked a specific set of questions by almost everyone you encounter. Frequently asked questions include: *Do you like Japan?* NIHON WA DOO DESU KA? - *Do you speak Japanese?* - NIHONGO GA DEKIMASU KA? - *Do you speak English?* - EIGO GA DEKIMASU KA? - *How long have you studied Japanese?* - NIHONGO O DONO KURAI BENKYOO SHIMASHITA KA? - and, *Is this your first visit to Japan?* - NIHON WA HAJIMETE DESU KA?

No discussion of Japanese language and culture would be complete without mentioning the Japanese phenomenon of LOAN WORDS, or KATAKANA WORDS, so called because they are written in Katakana. Loan words are foreign words, primarily English words, which have been

fully incorporated into the Japanese vocabulary. In fact, if you know English, you probably already know quite a bit of Japanese. At one time, loan words were used in small numbers primarily by Japanese youth. Today, however, they number in the thousands and their use has spread to all sectors of Japanese society. From - ASUPIRIN - *aspirin*, to - UISUKII SAWAA - *whisky sour*, loan words are truly everywhere!

This course is full of loan words, more than 100 of them. Can you find them all?

End of SIDE 4

BASIC JAPANESE GRAMMAR

This section provides a few hints on the structure of the Japanese language.

Nouns in Japanese have the same form whether they are singular, plural, definite or indefinite, so that the word for cup is the same as that for cups, the cup, or the cups.

Adjectives (as well as verbs) show tense in Japanese:

p.4 *Totemo tanoshikatta desu.* I had a lovely
very enjoyable-was time.

p.8 *Tanoshii desu nee!* It's fun.
enjoyable-is

The basic **Japanese word order** is Subject-Object-Verb (in English it is Subject-Verb-Object), though Japanese subject pronouns are often omitted:

p.18 *Pasupooto o nakushimashita.* (I)'ve lost my
passport lost passport.

Questions are denoted by *ka* at the end of a sentence (and/or by rising pitch). Statements and questions have the same word order:

p.10 *Karai desu ka?* Is it spicy?
spicy-is ?

Karai desu. It is spicy.
spicy-is

Noun modifiers precede the noun they modify:

p.10 *niku no haitte inai ryoori* dishes without
meat including-not dish meat

p.17 *toire ga aru kai* floor with
bathroom-existing floor bathrooms

Japanese has many **particles** which are placed after the noun. Some are similar to English prepositions such as with, from and to; some mark case. The most common particles are *ga*, *wa*, and *o*. *Ga* denotes that the noun or pronoun it follows is the subject of the sentence:

p.7 *Onaka ga sukimashita.*
stomach emptied

I'm hungry.

Wa signals that the noun or pronoun before it is the topic of the sentence:

p.17 *Ohuro wa hairu jikan ga kimatte imasu ka?*
bath enter time fixed ?
As for the bath, is there a fixed time to take (it)?

p.5 *Tabemono wa doko ni utte imasu ka?*
food where sell ?
As for food, where is (it) sold?

It is also necessary to use *wa* with the linking verb *desu* in sentences where the subject equals the complement, as in "This is Mr. Tanaka:"

p.7 *Kore wa nan desu ka?* What is this?
this what ?

O is a direct-object marker, and it follows the direct-object noun:

p.7 *Sore o misete kudasai.* Show me that,
that show please please.

The particle *e* marks destination, and *ni* marks the place of existence or the time:

p.25 *Chijoo e detai n desu.* I'd like to get
above ground emerge want to street level.

p.14 *Ryokan ni tomaritai n desu.* We'd like to
hotel stay want stay in a
Japanese-style hotel.

Japanese uses **honorific** versus **humble** forms and **formal** versus **informal** forms of words, depending on the listener and the person to whom you are referring. An example of this is family terms (see pages 1 and 9): one set is used to refer to someone else's family members, another to refer to one's own relatives.

You can also use special endings to show politeness. See page 8 for ways of expressing gratitude.

IMPORTANT SIGNS

Caution	CHUui	注意
Closed	HEi	閉
Danger	kiKEN	危険
Do Not Touch	saWARUna	さわるな
East Exit	hiGASHIGUCHI	東口
Emergency Exit	hiJOoguchi	非常口
Entrance	iRIGUCHI	入口
Exit	DEguchi	出口
Information	aN'NAIJO	案内所
Keep Out	taCHIRI KIN'SHI	立入禁止
Keep Left	hiDARIGAWA	左側通行
	TSUukoo	
Keep Right	miGIGAWA	右側通行
	TSUukoo	
Lavatory	beN'JO or oTEArai or seN'MENJO or keSHOoshitsu	便所 or お手洗い or 洗面所 or 化粧室
Men's Lavatory	DAn'shi or toNOgata	男子 or 殿方
No Entry	shiN'NYUU KIN'SHI	進入禁止
No Smoking	kiN'EN	禁煙
No Vacancy	MAn	満
North Exit	kiTAGUCHI	北口
Occupied	shiYOOCHUU	使用中
Open	KAi	開
Out Of Order	koSHOO	故障
Pull	hiKU	引
Push	oSU	押
Reserved	yoYAKU ZUMI	予約済
South Exit	miNAMIGUCHI	南口
Stop	toMARE	止まれ
Subway Station	chiKATETSU	地下鉄
Train Station	Eki	駅
Vacancy	aKI	空
West Exit	niSHIGUCHI	西口
Wet Paint	peN'KI nuRITATE	ペンキ塗り立て
Women's Lavatory	JOshi or huJIN	女子 or 婦人

POPULAR JAPANESE DISHES

KUSHIKATSU 串カツ	Pork, chicken, seafood and vegetables, skewered and deep-fried.
OKONOMIYAKI お好み焼き	Pancake made with egg and cabbage, with chicken, seafood, meat and/or vegetables cooked inside.
RAMEN ラーメン	Chinese-style noodles, served hot or chilled.
SASHIMI 刺身	Slices of raw fish and other seafood, usually uncooked.
SHABU SHABU しゃぶしゃぶ	Thinly sliced beef and vegetables cooked briefly in boiling water.
SOBA/UDON 蕎麦・うどん	Noodles in a hot or cold broth.
SUKIYAKI すき焼き	Sauteed beef and vegetables.
SUSHI 寿司 or 鮓	Blocks of vinegared rice topped with raw fish or seafood.
TEMPURA てんぷら or テン プラ or 天麩羅	Deep-fried seafood and vegetables.
TEPPANYAKI 鉄板焼き	Grilled beef, chicken, seafood and vegetables.
TONKATSU とんかつ	Deep-fried pork cutlets served with cabbage.
YAKITORI 焼き鳥	Chicken grilled on skewers.
YOSENABE 寄せ鍋	Soup of seafood, chicken and vegetables served with noodles.

Most dishes are prepared or served with soy sauce, dipping sauces, horseradish, ginger, mustard, or other spices.

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